WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter. Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month ...... 80 50

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.... may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing prices. The address may be changed as is desired. Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Fantastic Politics of a Supposed Friend of Good Government.

The Hon. R. FULTON CUTTING, president of the Citizens' Union, yearns to nominate the Hon. WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME for Mayor of New York. Such a trifle as asking for Mr. JEROME'S consent doesn't bother Mr. Curring. He says placidly that "we could not expect to have any reply from him [Mr. JEROME], as we have not asked him anything."

Mr. Cutting knows perfectly well that Mr. JEROME is not and will not be a candidate for Mayor. He would make a good Mayor. He may yet be elected to that place. But the work which is cut out for him is in the District Attorney's office. There is his opportunity. There are his ambitions. The people of New York want to keep him there.

The Citizens' Union is supposed to be a union of citizens desirous of good government. Mayor McClellan has given the city good government. He should receive the support of the friends of good government. As District Attornev Mr. JEROME has done great and brilliant service to good government. He wants to continue that service. But from the heights of his wisdom the president of the Citizens' Union labors for good government by supporting neither McCLELLAN for Mayor nor JEROME for District Attorney. Mr. McCLELLAN has been a capable and an honest Mayor; therefore he should not be renominated. Mr. JEROME has been a capable and an honest District Attorney; therefore he should not be renominated. Mr. JEROME will not be a candidate for Mayor; therefore Mr. CUTTING insists that he shall be.

Mr. CUTTING is good enough to say: "What has been said by me and others with respect to Mr. JEROME and the Mayoralty is only an expression of personal opinion. We Citizens' Union] are not governed by bosses." We hope not, but it isn't Mr. CUTTING's fault.

# Mr. Sullivan's Prophecy.

The highly Hon. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN. whose eminance as a master of the art of politics none may dispute, has looked with a considerable degree of care into the merits and demerits of municipal ownership; and his decision is emphatically in favor of the proposition that public utilities should be owned and operated by the city government.

Mr. SULLIVAN brushes aside as of little consequence such minor details under public and private control, the rights of investors and the like. They are of small importance. The principal question involved he answers thus:

" With municipal control of the street railways Tammany Hall would be in power for 150 years."

When the chief of all the Sullivans speaks on a question of public policy it is time for all others to keep silent and give an attentive ear. He knows what he is talking about. He sees, and is not afraid to tell, the real secret of municipal ownership and operation. He does not spend much time or effort among the clouds in which dwell DUNNE and Johnson and others of their like. He is a practical advocate of municipal ownership, for a practical purpose, with a practical end in view.

The Hon. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN has contributed more pure wisdom in one sentence to the discussion of municipal ownership than its most pretentious advocates have been able to supply in all their bulky outgivings.

#### The Uncharged Charge of a Kentucky Colonel.

Soon after Colonel HENRY WATTERson's return to a country which he had too long deprived of his presence, though not entirely of his sage counsels and lucubrations, he was reported as bleeding in that rich vein of prophecy which has made him revered even among the Persians and the Magi. The Philadelphia Record thus adverted to one of his new vaticinations and to the most famous of the old series:

" Colonel WATTERSON, a well known prophet, predicts with absolute certainty that the next President of the United States will be a Republican. He once predicted that a million of men would march to the Capital and prevent the assumption to the Presidency of HATES. But is not this too soon to lose the next Presidential cam-

Thereupon the Colonel replied officially

" He did nothing of the kind in either case; and, of course, it is too early to indulge next Presidential prognostications. But why should the Record go out of its way to make a misstatement that only exposes its own ignorance and bad manners ! "

Why, 'tis a loving and fair reply, a masterpiece of delicate reproof and knightly courtesy. Yet it does injustice to its author's Pythian gift. It is never too early or too late for him to look into the seeds of time. And the expression "he did nothing of the kind in either case" is not as accurate as its author would wish to be, occasionally.

Colonel WATTERSON'S greatest civic achievement was his service as a Representative in Congress for a few days. He filled a vacancy admirably. We have always thought that Kentucky would have showed a proper gratitude to her great tribuge if she had given him someof a term in the House.

His greatest, his unforgetable war service, although unfortunately unserved, was an expedition to which our Philadelphia contemporary refers, with a not unnatural exaggeration. In the Courier-Journal of Jan. 8, 1877, "H. W. signed this order to the Democrats of Kentucky:

"Let the convention to be assembled in Louisville provide for the presence of at least 10,000 unarmed Kentuckians in this city [Washington] on the coming fourteenth of February. Less than this would be of no avail. So much, supplemented, as it will be, by other States, will secure through civil agencies a peaceful settlement of the most of free government."

In its editorial columns it said that "100,000 freemen appearing at the seat of Government, each with a petition and remonstrance in his hand, will be an exhibition of peaceful methods of popular government unequalled in all the magnificent displays of the world.

Of course the talk of "peaceful settlement" and "peaceful methods" deceived nobody. Colonel Watterson proposed to send an army of 100,000 men to Washington. Their presence could have but one purpose. It would invite disorder and begin civil war.

Ten days after the Colonel's call to arms the Democrats held a convention at Louisville. They indulged in a set of resolutions, but they didn't raise a Kentucky army of 10,000, as directed by the Colonel. They refused to press where his bright pen shone 'mid the words of war. The Colonel was in Washington, waiting to become a General and lead that Democratic army. The army couldn't be mobilized.

That unassembled army, that unfought fight, that uncharged charge, that unwon victory, they are the brightest pigments of the Colonel's war-paint:

> " How can his glory fade? O, the wild whoops he made !"

But he asked for a hundred thousand, not a million, of men. We have never understood why he did so. Why didn't he, single handed, inaugurate TILDEN, burning, if necessary, that Capitol which Governor Hoch of Kansas calls so squatty"?

### Lord Curzon's Resignation.

Lord Curzon's resignation of the post of Viceroy of India, which he has held with credit for some years, is due to the tardy recognition by the British Government of the fact that if England desires to retain her colossal Indian Empire she must keep it as she gained it, namely, by renouncing as impracticable that subordination of the military to the civil power which in the United Kingdom itself is deemed a vital feature of the British Constitution. The friction which had long existed between General Lord KITCHENER and the head of the Calcutta Government has ended with the triumph of the former, who will now have a free hand to reo rganize the Anglo-Indian army and convert it into an instrument fitted to withstand alike internal disaffection and Russian aggression.

The notion that the constitutional principles of government which have seen adopted in Great Britain are applicable to an empire comprising more than three hundred million human beings and ruled by fewer than three hundred thousand white men, including civinans as well as soldiers, is, on the face of things, absurd. The absurdity has been ally acknowledged at the India Office by the repeated refusal to heed dogmatic reformers and shortsighted philanthropists and concede to the natives of India a large share in the management of their political and economic affairs. Such a concession would undoubtedly be fatal to the continuance of the British raj. The rule established by the sword of CLIVE and the iron will f HASTINGS can only in the last resort be upheld by force and fear. That is a truth unacceptable to humanitarians, yet the long history of India proves that the vast population of that country would be incomparably worse off were the strong grasp of England relaxed.

Were the British soldiers to leave India to-morrow, as the Roman legions once left Britain, there would be witnessed an immediate and ferocious outbreak of racial and religious hatreds between the innumerable devotees of Brahmanism and the sixty millions of Moslems, between Mahrattas and Pathans, between the Gurkas, who are Buddhists, and the Sikhs, who have a creed of their own. The vast peninsula, which stretches from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Afghanistan to Burmah, would be transformed instantly into a shambles and a hell. Ultimately, no doubt, Russian armies, descending from the mountains in the guise of liberators or the allies of a faction, would deal with the diverse ethnical types and modes of worship in India as they have dealt with the Mohammedans of Turkestan and the Buddhists of Mongolia, applying the Roman blend of severity and lenity described in the well known maxim, Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos-Spare the submissive and war down the proud.

Many a decade, however, and perhaps many a generation, would necessarily elapse before a substitution of a Russian raj for anarchy could be permanently effected throughout the Indian peninsula. In the meantime such ghastly atrocities would be witnessed as are unexampled in the history of mankind, for never has so huge a population been consigned to political and social disintegration and to merciless civil war. For the prolonged and awful suffering of which India would be the victim recreant England would be as distinctly responsible as was decadent Rome for the engulfment of Western Europe in the night of the Dark Ages. History would term England recreant because having conquered the Indian peninsula, she shirked the duties and flung off the burdens inseparable from conquest.

In the eyes of just, enlightened and generous minded Englishmen it benooves them to discharge patiently and faithfully the obligation imposed upon their country when it accepted the hard won heritage of CLIVE and HAS-

thing better than the butt and fag end TINGS, of WELLESLEY, LAWRENCE and DALKOUSIE; the huge congeries of realms acquired and pacified by the genius of soldiers and the wisdom of administrators. Who aims at a given object, however, must also be willing to employ the sole available means thereto. It is absolutely impossible to govern India, the population of which is increasing with portentous rapidity, and at the same time to shield her from Muscovite encroachment unless the methods of rule followed at Calcutta differ radically from those which are embodied in the British Constitution. To grant universal suffrage in India would be an iniquity, to concede a parliament an act of suicide. In the nature of things, the political ideal of the Calcutta Government which with a handful of agents undertakes to regulate a world, is and must be a paternal despotism. The only staff which it has to lean upon, alike for the maintenance of internal order and

for the needs of exterior defense, is a

thoroughly organized and disciplined

army, always at the acme of efficiency,

always in a state of mobilization. It would be vain to assert that the Anglo-Indian administrators have ever had such an instrument at their disposal. but that the attainment of it is not impossible was shown by Lord KITCHENER'S achievement in Egypt, where out of materials seemingly worthless he created a military machine before whose irresistible advance the hitherto invincible levies of the Kalifa ABDULAHI went down like grain before the sickle. The same exceptional talent for organization was displayed by him in South Africa, and the British Government would have been blind had it not shown itself alive to the fact that fate had added another General to the small list of great commanders who illuminate England's history. That Ministers did recognize KITCHENER's merit they proved by sending him forthwith to the post of danger and of honor, the Anglo-Indian Empire.

When peace is made between Japan and Russia, as soon or late of course it must be, the hunger of the Russian rulers for rehabilitation in the eves of the world and the expansive energies of the powerful Russian nation will almost certainly point in the direction of British India. It may then prove well for England that she gave KITCHENER a free hand and forbore to cramp his military genius by subjecting it to the pedantry, the routine and the self-importance of a bureaucrat.

## The Rise of Beer.

Each year the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue bears witness to the increasing popularity of malt liquor as a beverage in the United States and the coincident falling off in the amount of spirituous liquors consumed. In the fiscal year ended with June 49,459,000 barrels of beer were consumed, an increase of 1,251,000 barrels over the previous twelvementh. In the same period the quantity of distilled spirits withdrawn for consumption was 116,143,-000 gallons, or 704,000 gallons less than in 1903-04. Beer has the call, despite the popularity of "long" drinks containing an ounce or so of whisky to a tumbler of water. A growing understanding of the dangers of even moderate indulgence in "hard" liquor and an increasing tendency on the part of employers to demand practical abstinence from drink among their employees account for the present demand for comparatively in-

sales of the more powerful stimulants. A very large number of the wage earners in America by the terms of their contracts with their employers are bound to abstain from intoxicants, keep out of saloons and lead lives of temperance and sobriety. This number is increasing annually as corporations realize the danger involved in committing important tasks to men with fuddled minds. Competition carries on a temperance crusade of its own, for the drinking man learns that he is not as valuable to his employer as his non-drinking shopmate. When the time comes to lay off a portion of the working force the total abstainer is not the first to go. His work may be done no better than that of the others, but he is more dependable and thus more

valuable to his employer. Public drunkenness is comparatively rare in all the cities of America to-day among all classes of society. JAMES DALBYMPLE of Glasgow, speaking of his recent trip to this country, mentioned the absence of drunken men from the streets of Chicago as something that attracted his attention and roused his admiration throughout his stay here. The spectacle of a drunken workingman is one rarely presented in any community nowadays. It is not necessary to hark back to pre-Revolutionary times to find a time when different conditions prevailed. The figure supplied by the Internal Revenue Commissioner merely confirm a fact of general observation Beer drives out hard drink. Moderation and temperance are supplanting excess in the use of liquors.

# People Wanted.

Mr. FRANK P. SARGENT, Commissioner of Immigration, has recently returned from an official trip to Hawaii. He re ports that the great need of the islands is population, a working and producing population of a class that will purchase and cultivate small holdings of land.

This is no doubt a statement of fact. But the trouble in the matter, so far as Hawaii is concerned, is that the same cry is heard in many other lands to which settlers much prefer to go. There is hardly a country in the Western Hemisphere that does not want the same sort of settlers that Mr. SARGENT says are wanted in Hawaii. The call for more people, coming from many directions, is one of the striking but little noticed facts in the world life of to-day. Canada wants toilers and settlers with large er small financial means. Our own South wants people, several millions of them, but is disposed to insist that they be of the most desirable class. New England, the Middle West and the West want workers, particularly in the line of agriculture and general farm work. Cuba wants settlers, but prefers that

they come from the Canary Islands and the north of Spain. Brazil and the Argentine want people by the million. Australia and South Africa point to their vast unoccupied areas and invite the man with a few dollars and a willingness to work. England wants the right kind of people to occupy the farm areas which her own people are deserting to go to the manufacturing centers or to other lands. The settler who can contribute something toward the upbuilding of the country to which he goes can choose his place of residence from an extensive

The only source from which this wide spread demand can be supplied is Europe. The Asiatics, with isolated exceptions in favor of a limited number of Japanese, are not wanted. The supply of desirable Europeans is limited, and no country wants the undesirables. The United States is just now the particular goal of ambition for job lots We get some good, some bad and many who can be converted into desirable citizens. Canada's arrivals are largely a picked lot, fairly homogeneous and readily absorbed. South America gets some Germans and is now taking a considerable number of Italians. Out of Europe's present emigration of nearly 2,000,000 people a year the United States gets about one-half.

assortment.

Some consideration has been given to proposals for the establishment of an international bureau for the regulation of the current. There is both a large demand and an abundant supply. The problem is to adjust the two. The United States could get along very well with less than half of its present number of arrivals, and there are many lands where the remainder could go and find ample room for their activities.

"He has accused me, for instance, of pretty nearly every crime he could think of."—The New burgh Grocer on Mr. JEROME. Oh, no, Old CRACKERS AND CHEESE, Mr

"That depravity is becoming more and mogeneral among young girls in all parts of Brookly last true. If this depravity among girls of from twelve to fourteen years was known to parents would cause indignation and sorrow."—A Though ful Describe.

JEROME has only touched on you in pass-

ing. He has merely scratched the surface.

It is a sad, bad world. Youthful depravity is the invention of the twentieth century. The wicked are getting wickeder, and there are no good to grow in virtue. There is only one gleam of light in the situation. As long as wickedness exists there must be detectives, and thus worthy men will continue to earn a comfortable living through the frailty of their fellows.

Since the revolt of the Potemkin; Sebastopol and the adjoining country have been placed permanently under martial law "for the protection and security of the inhabitants." as the edict reads. After dusk no one dare leave his house. New arrivals are rigorously interrogated, and if their explanations are not considered satisfactory they are sent to prison; arrests are increasing. The reestablishment of order that is the excuse for all this has caused such a panic, even among what the official paper calls the "well intentioned," that equally with criminals they have fied, leaving everything behind them. At Sebastopol, as at Odessa, business is completely at a standstill, the most active and intelligent of the population have been exiled or arrested, and the pleasure resorts at Balaklava, Yalta and other places on the Crimean coast are empty. On the other hand, the prisons, the casemates of the old forts and the barracks are filled with prisoners.

The automobile industry of Italy appears to have before it a prosperous future. Owing to the many mountains railroad building is costly and horse traction is slow and laborious. These drawbacks favor motor traction. The Italian Government seems disposed to encourage public automobile services as auxiliaries to the now Government owned railways. The success of Italian motor boats and cars in the recent racing competitions in France has aroused general interest in the whole subject of automobiles. It would seem to be worth the while of American automohile manufacturers to cultivate the Italian field, especially as the general economic revival in Italy has continued during the last six months.

Uncle Sam. Postmaster. The world's yearly use of post cards is enormous. The tabulation by countries is interesting. Taking he principal ones first we have:

Japan ...... 487,500,000 

Russia, using more than four times as many each year, with a population nearly two-thirds less. Germany's lead over the United States is accounted for by the use of pictorial post cards in Germany, largely by foreign tourists. As to letters, however, the United States is far head of all other countries. .The total numbe of letters posted here during 1908 was 4,109,000,000.
Great Britain follows next with 1,000,000, and then Germany with 1,048,000,000. In 1908 these

three Germany with 1, see, 600,000. In 1908 these three countries alone posted no less than 8,554,000,000 letters. France comes next with 844,000,000 letters. No other country posted as many as 500,000,000. Estimating our population at 80,000,000 in 1908, the use in that year of 4,100,000,000 letters and 770,500,000 post cards, in all 4,879,500,600 pieces, denotes a postal use that year (outside of newspapers posts mostly appears and all other thate of meyespapers. papers, books, parceis and all other kinds of mai matter) of sixty-one pieces for each inhabitant. No other country in the world can make such a showing, particularly as we sent over 100,000,000 telegrams in the same year, besides hundreds of

The Basest Lie of History in Jewish Estimation. From the American Israeltte.

The cruci effects of bigotry and error as nurtured in the Christian Sabbath school and theological seminaries, in which the malicious lie of history

nillions of telephone messages.

that the Jows crucified Jesus of Nazareth is taught, en again demonstrated in a most horrible form in the city of Detroit. That basest lie of history, sanctified by the Christian Church through twenty centuries, that the Jew is a delcide, has been responsible for more than one crime, of which this latest is by no me the least. Is it not time, then, that Christian preachers and teachers were awake to the immorality of perpetuating a falsehood out of which has grown and can grow nothing but hate, inhumanity and

# Reading in Bed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice you

To the Epiron of the Osler recommendation to read in bed, and you make up the combination of bed, book and cigar as the same of pleasure. To insure unbroken rest I would suggest asbestos bed clothing and a suit of tin pajamas.

CHARLES B. WHITING. HARTPORD, Conn., Aug. 21.

The Quaker Muse. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Fair Mabel with old Neptune plays. Ten thousand rubbers standing dumb: The bathing suit makes clear the phrase Comment on the Calamity That Has Be-

fallen the Black Earth Region. WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 8 .- A great misfor tine has befallen the hundreds of thousands of peasant farmers in the Black Earth or wheat raising region of southern Russia. series of terrific storms has beaten a large part of the standing grain into the ground and it is now certain that the Russian wheat crop, on the whole, will be a failure. This crop in good seasons is second in quantity only to that of the United States, and many millions of bushels are exported. But the vast majority of the farming population does not share in this prosperity. They get enough to eat-and that is all.

Few persons outside of Russia have a realzing sense of what such a calamity means to the Russian peasant farmer. His allotment of land, originally small, has been sub divided until each tiller of the soil can barely eke out a wretched existence. If there a partial crop failure he cannot procure sufficient food, to say nothing of the other essentials of life. This was the cause the famine in 1891, a repetition of whose horrors is now threatened.

The official press has very little to say about the misfortune, but the opposition newspapers are making the most of it to advance their political ideas. Here is extract from the Rusekya Visdomosti (Russian News) of yesterday:

many provinces of Russia. The dreadful calamity is intensified by the present impoverished condition of the larger part of the farmers. Its effects might be mitigated by prompt and rational measures. The widest publicity should be given to the terrible results of the recent storms. Does the Government realize that famine is not merely impending, but that hunger already stalks in the land? The Government itself, the benevolently inclined and the whole public should be prepared to fight the scourge.

But we cannot learn from the official press that the Government is doing any thing to avert the disaster. We hear of single handed efforts and of city councils advising immediate action. But how far can private societies and civic organizations

extend a helping hand when they have no right in law fully to develop their philanthropic work? How far will merely tive measures reach when we have before us not a cloudy vision of hunger, but real hunger with all its awful consequences in the form of typhus, scurvy and other diseases?"

The paper adds that the fight with famine can be carried on successfully only by agencies near the people and possessing their full confidence, and asks that full power in the matter be given to the zemstvos.

The Noraia Zaria (New Dawn), a new paper in Vilna, says that each succeeding report from the wheat helt is blacker the its predecessors. It declares that the storms can be regarded only as the incidental cause of the approaching famine, and that the real difficulty is chronic and is summed up the reply of the peasant in one of Usplenski'stories, who, when asked why he was so poor said: "Merely lack of food, sir." No small addition to his holding of land will save the Russian peasant from the insufficiency of food. The Finnish peasant has no more land than the Russian peasant, and it is much poorer in quality, but he does not suffer from hunger. But the Finn is master of his land, while the Russian is its slave.

The article asserts that the dense ignorance of the Russian peasantry is at the bottom of their misfortunes. If intellectual light is ever permitted to illumine their darkened minds they will have resources in themselves that will ward off hunger. There is no excuse for famines in Russia, and they will disappear when the school has its proper place in every hamlet of Russian peasants.

The Hell of Noise.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Please allow me to mix into this Hell of Noise matter. I live on 171st street, a cerking good spot, fine neighborhood and two parks alongside. The buildings on both sides of the street are high, and the block is simply a cason. Every day from about 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. a mob of hucksters wander up and down the street howling and yelling and raising a general racket which is simply unbearable.

I complained to a policeman last week, and he shut them all up for the time being. They took his warning with much meckness and sat about the curbstones in a half dazed fashion waiting for him to leave. Just as soon as he was out of sigh were on the job again, worse than ever. We don't need any new laws to deal with these fellows. They are plain disorderlies and disturben ce, and what is necessary is to get the of the peace, and what is necessary is to get the police into action. If the gentlemen who are plaining through THE SUN W join them in organizing a protest which will be heeded I shall be glad, as there are several quick and vigorous methods which can be pursued in making life unbearable for these complacen J. P. COLLINS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Jim Fisk's Monument. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIT: In your paper of Friday reference is made to a pligrimage to Jim Fisk's monument by a "Wall Street man who has been in New England getting in touch wit country bankers." He says that when at Benning ton, Vt., he visited the cometery where Fisk i buried and had the unique experience of driven off by the caretaker.

The Wall Street man must have been so fright.

ened as to forget what town the monum It happens that Jim Fisk's monument with the angel's foot, minus several toes, is in Brattlebore, Vt. It never was ever a grave other than Fight and that grave never elsewhere than Brattleboro

EAST ORANGE, Aug. 21.

Will They Go to New Hampshire? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Noticing a communication in Sunday's Sun to the effect that hay fever had arrived I wish to say that I know three men, one a physician, to whom it has come regularly at this time every year for years, but this year it has not yet manifested liself, and they are wondering if it will skip a year. They have

their luggage packed for New Hampshire, ready to go as soon as it shows up, but they have had no signal to start yet. At least they had not received any up to 13 o'clock last night.

NEW YORE, Aug. 22.

STRIK STRIKE WOOD. From the Yukon World. What St. George's Day is to Britain, what Demin

on Day is to Canada, and what Independence Day s to the American Republic, is August 16 to the Yukon. It was on that day nine years ago that kookum Jim washed out his famous pan on Rabbi Greek, whose result was the bringing of thousands of people to the country and the enriching the world by \$120,000,000 in gold.

Caller-And what will you be when you grow up? Little Girl-A cook, then nobody will dare waken The Great Twin Brethren.

Choice of a Profession.

For Governor: Nelson A. Miles. For Lieutenant-Governor: Eack Byles. Platform: Reform and Uniform.

What's the matter with Miles and Byles?
Shebawi
What's the matter with Byles and Miles? Hurrah To lead the Democrats, shebawf They'd whoop it up with a wild hurrah And run in a way you never saw: Shebaw, bang, boom! With Miles and Byles to take the bit,

Shebawi We'd see that Miles and Byles were IT. Hurrahi They'd raise the dust along the track, With all the others in the slack, And this combine would win a stack;

With Miles and Byles out for the stuff, Shebaw! Nobody else could meet the bluff. Hurrahi They'd make the Bird of Freedom scream They'd mase the bill of the first the flooked up together in a team, flooked up together in a team, For Miles and Byles would be a dream;

Shebaw, bang, boom!

They'd chase the Codfish round the blook, Shebawi They'd jar the base of Plymouth Rock. Hurrahi
They'd pave their way with pork and beans. They'd much their foce to smithercome, And they would get there, bet your jeans—Shebaw, bang, bequi

IMPENDING FAMINE IN RUSSIA. EUROPE'S FINE POST OFFICE

the same of the sa

Postmaster Willoox, Arriving Home, Says They Beat Ours in Facilities. Postmaster Willcox returned yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm from a six weeks trip in Europe. He was met down the bay by the steamer Seagull, bearing the Letter Carriers' Band and Assistant Postmaster Morgan, Supts. Post, Elliott, Roome and Washington and other department heads. in his office in the Post Office Building the

> tems of the European capitals. "I found in none of the great European post offices such congested conditions as prevail here in New York. London, Paris and Berlin have all much better facilities for handling mail matter than we.

"London has the best and greatest post office in the world. Their system of decentralized distribution is similar to that followed in this city, but men, branch stations and all other facilities are more plentiful. It has, for example, three branch ffices each larger than our main building, which we only partially occupy. They have 120 branch offices, as compared with our 24. They have twelve deliveries a day in the business section, we nine. We employ 5,000 men, they 29,000, although I must say that these are not all engaged directly in the mail service. It all shows that the wonderful London postal service is better than ours in New York, simply through its larger means of handling an immense business

"Then, too, London has one central office where all newspapers are mailed, also a separate depot which takes all the incoming packages from outside and distributes them to the branch stations through the parcels post. Both these features are good things and will be adopted here sooner

"One up to date feature of the Paris postal system is the 'petit bleu.' This is a special short letter of, say, 100 words, which, by means of their extensive system of pneumatic tubes, can be delivered to other hand their tubes carry only the 'petit bleus,' in addition to some first class matter. Our tube system, though smaller, accommodates all our letters. If our tube system were extended we would quite equal Paris in rapid distribution.

"They are using autos in London and Paris in the handling of late mail. I have recommended these here and know they would be of great assistance in the upper districts of Manhattan.

"In view of everything I saw in the foreign any part of the city in an hour. On the

districts of Manhattan.

"In view of everything I saw in the foreign offices I am pleased with the New York postal force, but I think we ought to have better facilities. Man for man, our clerks and carriers do better and more work in shorter hours than the London employees. shorter hours than the London employees. Comparisons as to cost are impossible owing to the complicated system of Government appropriations for the European offices. But I am more than ever convinced that the solution for the problem of our congested service is more branch offices and more men. Give us facilities enjoyed in London, Berlin and Paris, extend our pneumatic tube service to the size of theirs and New York will have the most effective mail service in the world."

SCHOOLMARM CROP SHORT.

Rural Schools Unable to Find Teacher Who Will Work for the Money Offered. GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 22.-The schoolmarm crop is very short in this section this year. All country districts are complaining from the same cause. The ac-complishments demanded of teachers have been increased year by year until they are so high that many teachers who filled positions in the country are barred out. About the only teachers left are college and normal graduates and graduates of teachers training classes, who on account of their special preparation and training feel that they are entitled to better reeration than is paid in the country

muneration than is paid in the country districts.

Even if the teachers prepared in the training classes were willing to teach these country schools the supply from this source would be inadequate. The situation is likely to grow worse because under the laws which soon go into effect the requirements for teachers' certificates are more stringent than ever and the result, it is feared will be the closing of many rural seting and the closing of many rural schools. In some districts means are being provided to carry children from the country districts into neighboring villages to attend school the coming winter.

Liberal British Pensions.

From London Truth.

I observe that a distinguished service reward pension of £100 a year has been granted to Sir Reginald Pole-Carew. This gallant officer has well carned any reward which may be bestowed on him, but it certainly seems in the highest degre-foolish, abound and unfair to grant a paitry pension like this to a wealthy man.

Abuses of a similar kind are to be found in the

list of pensions granted for political, military, nava and other services. The heirs of the Duke of Schom berg draw a perpetual pension of £720. The earldom of Nelson is endowed with a The earldom of Neison is endowed with £5,000 a year as long as the title lasts, and £2,000 is paid to the barony of Rodney, under the same generous conditions. \*Lord Seaton, Lord Ragian, Lord Hardinge, Lord Gough and Lord Napier of Magdala each draws £30,000 a year for life. There are seven political pensions. Lord Cross and Lord George Hamilton each receives £2,000; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Sir John Gorst cach £1,200; the Dowager Countess of Mayo £1,000. Several of these pensions denote generosity verging on profileacy. The heredienote generosity verging on profilgacy. The hered ary pensions in particular are indefensible in princ ple, and they qught all to be commuted and extin-guished.

Pennsylvania Weman's Odd Advertise

From the Philadelphia Record. Possibly the oddest advertisement in a rural settlement in this State is a meat market finger-board sign surmounting a fountain and circular flowerbed in Lincoln, the little Lancaster sounty

Ephrata.

The sign in question was devised by an ambitious wife, who endeavors to secure trade for her husband by a unique design in the little front doorward of their home. A pool of water, on the order of a fountain, almost fills the Httle yard. This is surrounded by a cement coping, and the pool is well filled with delicate water plants and gold fish. Directly from the center of this pool a stout iron pipe or rod has been fixed to hold swinging circular shalves for potted plants, at a height to show well shelves for potted plants, at a height to show well above the iron fence which encloses the yard, and at the top of the rod is the crowning attraction, a circular sign which advertises her husband's busi-ness; with a hand pointing suggestively to his meat market, situated down the street, a few doors

From the Kansas City Journal.

There are eight men in the vicinity of Solo who are named Mike Sullivan. To disting them they are known as: Mike Petc, Mike Bat. Smoky Bat, Prairie Mike, Mike Dan, Corner Mike, Wild Mike, Big Mike, Little Mike,

The Hairlegger's Impression. Knicker—Did you see the airship? Jersey—I should say so: look where it stung me.

When Old Sol rose one mornin His wife remarked "My dear. While you are in the city "I'm sure it's very easy-

Men have no eye for color. Don't growl so, but begone." Sol marched across the heavens And sampled blues and white: Saw grays with lightning streak And reinbow ribbons bright.

With evening he inspected The yellows kindling red; The amethyst and opal

When stronger tints were fled Then just before the twilight Began to settle down,
He matched his morning sample
And gladly left the town, FIRE DEPARTMENT HEROES.

Men Who Will Receive Honor Medals for Brave Rescues in 1904. Fire Commissioner Hayes has approved he selection of the following firemen as

the medal men of the department for 1904: Bennett Medal-Fireman Michael J. Stephens. Truck 4 onner Medal-Fireman Adam J. Metzler. Truck 21.

Strong Medal-Fireman Patrick J. Moran. Truck 8. Trevor-Warren Medal-Fireman William

Postmaster discussed later the postal sys-Weber, Engine 85. Stephenson Medal for the foreman having the best disciplined company and best kept house—Foreman John B. Conlon, Engine 78.

It was early on the morning of Sept. 4. 1904, at a fire in a tenement at 164 Attorney street, that Fireman Stephens rescued Moses, Aaron and Samuel Kritner, 14, 12 and years old, respectively, from the fifth floor, The fire was burning fleroely at the time and the three boys had been overcome by smoke. At the risk of his life, Stephens entered the rooms; which were filled with smoke, and carried out the boys.

Fireman Metaler dashed through names and smoke and rescued Amy Waldron, 85 years old, from the house at 355 West Thirty-seventh street. The woman would have been burned to death but for the action of Metzler, who was burned himself. Fireman Moran rescued several of his

comrades who had been overcome by smoke and gas at a fire at 483 Broadway, on June 29, 1904. The firemen had been working in the cellar. Moran at great personal risk entered the cellar, and with the assistance of others succeeded in getting his comrades to the street. In so doing he was overcome.

Fireman Weber, at a fire in a tenement at 2001 Third avenue, on May 14, 1904, went up a thirty-five foot ladder to the fourth floor and rescued Mrs. Tessie Klebs, 32 years old, her eight months old child and George Florrie. Later he was told that there was a woman on the third floor.

Weber crawled on his hands and knees

room, where he found Mrs. Herman Eyl, 28 years old, unconscious. He tried to carry her to the window, but he had been overcome by his previous exertions. Returning to the window he got the assistance of another fireman, and they rescued the woman.
The committee that selected the men to

be rewarded was Deputy Chief Thomas J. Ahearn, chairman; Deputy Chief Charles W. Kruger, Deputy Chief Thomas R. Lang-ford and Battalion Chiefs Richard W. Cal-

The date for presenting the medals has not been fixed. There will be no firemen's parade this year, but Commissioner Hayes is thinking of having an exhibition, at which the medals will probably be presented. the medals will probably be presented. Otherwise they will be presented at head-

DIAMONDS DEARER THAN EVER London Syndicate Cables 5 Per Cent. In-

crosse in Prices of Rough Stones. Two events affecting the diamond market were announced yesterday in the Maiden lane district. Importers who buy rough goods from the London syndicate that controls the greater proportion of the world's output were notified by cable that an advance of 5 per cent. had been made, effective at once and affecting all grades and sizes of stones. It was also learned that the new Premier mine in the Transvaal, the only mine outside of the syndicate's ownership which has been yielding stones in any considerable quantity, has been put out of business for a time by a mud rush which covered the works for a mile.

Importers say that the syndicate would have advanced prices even if the Premier miner were not disabled. The public will feel the advance about the time the holiday trade begins. There were last year four advances, each of 5 per cent., and there was an advance on Jan. 1 of this year.

Altogether there have been advances in the rough goods aggregating about 50 per cent. in four years, but some grades of stones have been put up even higher. In addition the cost of stones to the cutter accept in each shipment certain amounts

accept in each shipment certain amounts of inferior or yellow stones and large stones which do not cut to advantage.

The average value of the rough diamonds imported at New York last year was \$37.50 a carst. The price to the public is much higher because the cost of labor in cleaving, cutting and polishing must be added. The only explanation of the advance given by the London syndicate is that there is a scarcity of the qualities of stones that are most in demand and mining expenses are greater than formerly. The De Beers Mines, Ltd., which supplies the syndicate with the South African gems, has been paying dividends of 40 per cent. paying dividends of 40 per cent.

SAYS SUN SPOTS SHOOK EARTH. Jesuit Astronomer Thinks We Need Have No Further Fear for 11 Years.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.-The Rev. Father Charropin, S. J., astronomer of the St. Louis University, attributed the earthquake of yesterday and to-day to the recent prevalence of the sun spots and says that while there may be slight additional disturbances no serious earthquake need be expected for eleven years to come, as the sun spots recur in greatest force every eleven years, and their influence is now

largely past.

Father Charropin was born in Gurdeloupe and remembers the West Indian
earthquakes of 1843. The first Missouri
earthquake coming under his observation was that of 1867. To-dav's saismic
disturbance was the third that has shaken
St. Louis within three years, the first occurring Sunday, Feb. 8, 1903; the second
about a year ago.

GORDON IN BUILDING BUREAU. Baseball Man and Former Superintendent Named as First Deputy.

Joseph Gordon, the American League baseball man, resumed political office yesterday when Supt. Hopper appointed him first deputy in the Manhattan Building Bureau to succeed John L. Jordan, who resigned on Aug. 1 to join his father in the Mr. Gordon was received with manifes-

tations of good will by all hands, for he is well known to the bureau employees, with whom he was in high favor when he was superintendent under Commissioner Wallace in the Van Wyck administration.

Mr. Gordon halls from Leader Hagan's district and was for many years a practical builder. He is now in the coal business and is president of the New York club of the American League. The salary of the assistant superintendent is \$4,000 per annum.

EVANS'S JACKIES ASHORE. Had a Sham Hattle and Battalion Drills

at Jamestown, R. I. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.-The crews of the battleship squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, landed at Jamestown this morning and spent the day ashore, participating in a sham battle and bettalion drills, taking their rations ashore with them. The drills were held on the grounds of the Jamestown Golf Club, and were witnessed by a large gather-

Club, and were witnessed by a large and ing of people.

On Thursday the fleet will go out to sea for the day to participate in fleet maneuvers, returning here in the evening, and on Friday they will go to Watch Hill, where they will remain until Monday, on which day they will sail for Provincetown to begin the fall target practice off that port.